

LEADING ARTICLES—February 11, 1927

THE ITALIAN LABOR MOVEMENT
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS
BRICKLAYERS-PLASTERERS' CASE
HAVE NO PLACE IN TRADE UNIONS
FOUR OUT OF TEN WORK
PRICE FIXING

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

"As the Twig is Bent---

so is the tree inclined."

Which might be another way of saying that good books for children . . . books chosen with a deep understanding of the strong and lasting impressions of early childhood . . . will do much to insure the child's appreciation of better things all through life. The heritage of well-chosen books is their right. The Emporium book section offers a selection of appropriate books of all types for children. Well-informed salespeople to assist you in choosing.

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FIFTH NEAR MARKET

Open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

*Proving That Housewives Know—
and Show—What They Want*

Only one week old, Hale's Food Shop is being pressed to its capacity to care for the thousands who pour in and out of its three entrances for their daily food supplies.

Hale's Food Shop was planned in the belief that housewives would like the same service and surroundings in securing their food needs that a great department store provides for them when they buy what they wear. That's why Hale's Food Shop is different from anything else of its kind.

That's undoubtedly what was wanted, to judge from the overwhelming interest taken in the Shop. What an incentive this is for us to make you like Hale's Food Shop still more and more.

HALE BROS. INC.

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any Change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robert Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Beer Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd Tuesday.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 230 Jones.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Broom Makers—Meet last Saturday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 143 Albion Ave.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Commercial Telegraphers—Sec., Paul J. Smith, 166 Parnassus Ave.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 3400 Anza.
Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers, Labor Temple.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 5 p. m., 2nd at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 1114 Mission.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—44 Page.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—1212 Market.
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers No. 18—Sec., C. W. von Ritter, 3431 Mission St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Engineers No. 49—10 Embarcadero.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth St.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday, Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 305 Labor Temple.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Sec., W. Wilgus, 461 Andover.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.
Poultry Dressers No. 17732—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Store Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.
Store Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 1528 Walnut, Alameda, Cal.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st Saturday, 230 Jones.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambro, P. O. Box 3, Groveland, Calif.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXVI

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No. 2

The Italian Labor Movement

By A. J. Muste, Chairman of Faculty, Brookwood

XI. FASCISTS EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

(BLES)—In the last chapter we described briefly the laws governing the trade unions under the Fascist regime in Italy. We have now to note that, in appearance at least, employers' associations are as strictly supervised by the government as are the associations of workers. In fact, the law governing employers' associations parallels on practically every point the law governing trade unions.

It is stipulated, for example, that just as there is only one recognized trade union authorized to make agreements for the workers in any industry, so there shall be only one official recognized employers' association. Employers may form additional organizations if they choose but such organizations can be only of a social or educational character and would not exercise any bargaining or directive functions in industry. For any employers' association to be recognized by the government it is required that employers employing as few as one-tenth of the workers in that industry shall have joined the association. When such a percentage of the total number of employers has joined, the association may, however, collect dues from all the employers in that industry, the amount not to exceed one day's pay per year for each worker employed by such employers. It appears also that officials of employers' associations have to bear the government stamp of approval and furnish "guarantees of their capacity, integrity, and unwavering loyalty to the nation."

Still more drastic is the regulation that when the recognized employers' association in an industry has made an agreement as to wages, hours, conditions and methods of work, all the employers in that industry must abide by that agreement, whether or not they belong to one association. There is only one exception to this, which on the face of it, looks like an attempt on the part of the Fascist regime to cater to the interests of the workers. An employer may not make individual contracts "save only when the terms of the individual contract are more favorable to the workers." The reason given for this by one who writes sympathetically of the Fascist labor legislation is that it is the intention of the government to inaugurate a regime of high wages "appropriate to a highly progressive industrial organization." It must be confessed that there has not yet been much evidence of such a regime in Italy, but this may be due to economic causes over which the government has little or no control.

It remains to point out that only legally recognized employers' associations can bring cases before the Italian Labor Courts, and that on the other hand, the decisions of these courts are binding upon all employers. This means that the Italian employer also is subject to compulsory arbitration. When this law was up for final passage before the Italian Parliament in December, 1925, it was at first voted down by the employing interests. The next day, Mussolini himself made an impassioned speech in the Chamber stating that industrial peace was necessary to Italy in her present impoverished condition, that there must be uninterrupted and efficient production and that this could only be if employers as well as workers submitted themselves to the discipline of the Fascist state. Thereupon the leader of the opposition to the bill, Deputy Benni, said that the employers withdrew their

opposition "as a sign of devotion to the Fascist regime which has given Italy industrial peace."

The labor laws of Fascist Italy go a good deal further, however, than we have yet indicated, in what seems to be an effort to build up a new industrial system. In addition to Fascist associations or unions of workers and employers having the extensive powers indicated, and the Labor Courts supervising these associations and in some cases making laws for them, provision is made for "corporations." These corporations are not like private corporations or trusts in the United States. They are public bodies, in fact organs of the National Executive, the Fascist state itself. If chambers of commerce or manufacturers' associations in this country were made governmental organs and given power accordingly, that would give us an analogy, though not an exact or complete one.

The plan is that in each province of Italy there shall be a corporation. Three classes of interests are to be represented in each corporation; (1) the liberal professions, arts and civil servants; (2) agricultural employers and workers; (3) industry and commerce. When there are both employers and employees involved, both are to have members in the provincial corporation. It is thus intended to represent a collaboration of all productive classes in the country on a large scale. The provincial corporations are to unite in a "National Council of the Corporations."

Functions of Corporations.

What are the functions and duties of these corporations? First, they have to settle disputes which may arise among the various organizations which they unite, including disputes between employers and employees as to general conditions of work (such matters as hours of work, minimum wage, etc.). Secondly, "they have to promote, organize and subsidize any initiative taken" by the employers' associations or unions with the object of coordinating and re-organizing production on improved lines. Thirdly, they have to study on their own initiative, problems of cost of production, increased efficiency, greater specialization, mass production, standardization of products in various industries. Fourthly, they are to establish and operate employment exchanges. Fifthly, they are to regulate apprenticeship for all trades. Since it is intended that these corporations shall be organs of the government exercising the power of the state, they will really be the controlling factors on industry. This point is further emphasized in the proposal advanced by Mussolini to have the Italian Senate consist eventually of representatives of these various corporations and then to make the Senate the controlling house in the legislature, so that laws in Italy will be made by corporations through their representatives in the Senate and then enforced by the corporations themselves as the controlling agencies in industry and agriculture.

This Fascist plan for the organization of agriculture and industry seems to be an attempt to combine three important ideas and institutions—Guild Socialism or Syndicalism, private property and enterprise, and the highly centralized Fascist state.

The idea that the primary organizations in society are those of the producers and that the organizations of producers should practically constitute the government is familiar syndicalist and guild socialist doctrine. Both have assumed, how-

ever, that when their plan was put into effect, private property and owners of private property, at least in the instruments of production, would be removed. Society as a whole would own the land, the basic raw materials, railroads and factories, and then the organizations of the hand and brain workers in the various industries would run them and the government.

But Mussolini, who started his career, as we know, as a socialist with syndicalist leanings, retains private property in his present scheme. In the main, industry is still being run by private employers. Nevertheless, if wages and profits for the private owner and employer are determined by the corporations or by Labor Courts, his power will be very decidedly limited, and the Fascist scheme may prove to be decidedly different to that of private ownership and unlimited competition which we know.

Highly Centralized.

Not only does Mussolini seek to retain private ownership in his syndicalist scheme, but he combines it with a highly centralized and powerful government. The Syndicalist, of course, has always assumed that industry would be decentralized under his plan, that the various local guilds or unions of producers would be independent, and that they would be united for the most part in small, nearly self-sufficing, communities or districts, without any such thing as a huge central government to boss them and to limit the freedom of the individual.

There are those who contend that this is precisely what Mussolini means eventually to bring about, that his present plan is simply the most he thinks he can get under present Italian conditions, that he is really putting the private capitalist in the ordinary sense out of business by all the restrictions that the corporations and the labor courts will impose on his freedom, and that even now every effort is being made to encourage the organization of farmers and workers in small guilds on a truly co-operative basis, and that when the time is ripe Mussolini will no longer retain the corporations as departments of the government, but will make them free and voluntary—thus ushering in a true guild socialist or syndicalist scheme.

According to this interpretation, the Fascist dictatorship in Italy is temporary as the Bolshevik dictatorship in Russia is said to be and Mussolini also intends to achieve a free co-operative commonwealth, only by means of a dictatorship which has a national rather than a class basis. If this be

(Continued on Page 4.)

BOSS

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FIVE DAY WEEK COMING.

"The best evidence that a shorter work week is adaptable to industry is the fact that it has been accepted and is operative in numerous lines of industry. . . . This great reform—the shorter work week—is upon us."—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Many printers are working only 40 hours a week with two holidays and some even are under union agreements to work only 36 hours in the shorter work week they have established. This record is held by the Hebrew newspaper printers in Chicago, New York and Philadelphia. They work six hours a night and although they work six nights the total number of hours is the lowest in the printing trades. They frequently manage to get two nights off a week at that. Hebrew machine operators in the two larger cities work only 27 hours a week.

The German printers are in the lead in working a five-day week the year around both in the book and job and newspaper branches of the trade. Their union has established the 40-hour, five-day week or less in New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Newark, Detroit and Chicago. Greek, Hungarian, Polish and Bohemian printers in several large cities have reduced their working hours to 38 and 36 a week without ruining the publishers of foreign language papers.

As a group these foreign language printers put their craft almost on a level with the building trades in the number of workers that have the five-day week. As a mass the clothing workers are far in the lead. A Federal study shows about 5 per cent of the printers have 40 hours or less work a week while the building trades show 6 per cent of their total membership. More than one-third of the men's clothing workers have the five-day week and many thousands of women's garment workers.

The photo-engravers are far in the lead among the printing trades as a group in the shorter work week column. In nine cities on the night shift they work the 40-hour week on six nights. Stereotypers work 36 hours in five cities and 38 hours in New York when on night work. Newspaper pressmen work 36 hours in Boston and Bridgeport, Conn., and 38 hours in Newark and Philadelphia.

The bride was telling her friends that Uncle George had promised to furnish her kitchen with all necessary equipment—a surprise, because Uncle George was notoriously "close." Just as she had finished dilating on his unexpected generosity, a small box arrived. Upon opening it she found a can-opener to which was attached a card reading: "I am sure this will be all the equipment you will find necessary in your kitchen. Uncle George."

SAFE DRIVING.

Safe driving saves lives is a slogan of the California State Automobile Association's public safety department.

DEMAND THE UNION LABEL

**ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING
AND PHOTO ENGRAVING**

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

FASCIST'S EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION.

(Continued from Page 3.)

in any measure a correct interpretation of what is happening or may happen in Italy, the question naturally arises as to what difference there is between this and what is happening in Russia.

On the other hand, there are those who hold that as long as private control of industry continues, the capitalist will dominate the corporations, class collaboration will be only a blind to betray the workers, and if Mussolini thinks he is really some day going to achieve a free co-operative commonwealth by the means which he has chosen, he is indeed the most deluded man in the world and will be ignominiously ditched by Italian capitalism as soon as it is satisfied that he has pacified the workers and when it can get along without his oratory, castor-oil, and "clubbing in style."

This concludes the articles by A. James Muste.

SENSE FROM CONGRESS

"I believe that any man in high position who so misuses his trust as to defraud the Government and impose upon or neglect rendering relief to those who in the trying hours of the Government had defended it should receive the heaviest penalty that may be imposed by law and the everlasting condemnation of all good American citizens."—Representative William W. Larsen of Georgia.

"If we permit propaganda to be carried on by radio stations that are maintained by the Government, we will soon have the party in power—whether it be the Democratic Party or the Republican Party—utilizing the instrumentalities of the Government for its perpetuation in power. That would be unfortunate. It would be an abuse of the authority conferred upon executive officials; and for Congress to tolerate that practice seems to me to be inconceivable."—Senator William H. King of Utah.

"If a war should come, it would be a war of the whole people. * * * Property, wealth, capital, and all material resources of the Nation would be liable to be commandeered and consumed in making war. Therefore the people who have to do the fighting and those who have to do the paying should know now in advance who are the individual American citizens, their names and addresses, that claim that it is our duty to intervene in Mexico in order to protect their lives, their liberties and their property."—Representative John J. McSwain of South Carolina.

USE OF CHOKE.

The choke on your car fills the cylinders with raw gasoline. Avoid using it as much as possible, advises the Free Emergency Road Service of the California State Automobile Association.

JUST A REPEAT ORDER.

Rehabilitation of the prestige of the presidential office and the cabinet can come only with a change of administration—and that is a consummation which, in the order of things, cannot come for some time. Not in this generation has national politics been in a condition as decadent as at present. The breath of scandal has flared in cabinet circles more than once. It can not be said that this affected only the Harding administration, because in so many important aspects the present administration is but a continuation of the Harding regime. The present oil policy has undergone no change. The general policy toward what is known as Big Business is the same. Some of the cabinet members are the same. Above all, friends of the administration are the same. The policy toward labor is the same. Even the Official Spokesman is the same. Only the surrounding mythology has changed.

W. D. Fennimore

L. H. Rewig

A. R. Fennimore



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See Friday Evening Papers for Remarkable Values Offered by All Departments
WE HAVE PROVIDED A PARKING SPACE FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE—USE IT!

BY THE WAY.

For years American business interests have looked on Mexico and Central and South America as one of the most promising fields for the building up of a great foreign trade. Despite merchandising methods that were often faulty, American trade with our neighbors to the south has been steadily gaining, particularly since the World War, when the cutting off of a large part of European exports gave American exporters an exceptional opportunity in Latin America. Now comes an American policy toward Mexico and Nicaragua that threatens to undo all the work of American manufacturers and exporters to develop Latin American trade. Our policy is costing us friendship in Latin America and with every loss in friendship will go a loss in trade. Already our exports are falling off and American business interests are complaining. Apparently our Mexican and Nicaraguan policies are designed to help a few large American business interests. Suppose it does benefit certain business interests but at the expense of even larger interests, where is our gain? Is that the kind of "dollar diplomacy" that pays?

* * *

Barnard College girls are told to paint their cheeks "from the inside." This is good advice but needs elaborating to some extent. There are lots of ways for interior painting. Some of them are more pleasant than others. Many a man has painted his nose from the inside of his stomach and the operation has had unsatisfactory results in other directions. Of course what is meant in case of these girls is that an ice cream, hot fudge and layer cake diet will do little for their complexions and that all the rouge and powder between Hell Gate and Hoboken will not make them healthy. Doubtless many marriages are failures because of the fact that both parties to the arrangement are so quickly, and in some cases so terribly, disillusioned. It might be a good idea for the high contracting parties to be compelled to live in the same house and see each other early in the morning, sans paint, sans shaving service and sans all devices and decorations. There will be objections to this suggestion. Some will say it would make for fewer marriages. It would, it would! And fewer separations!

IMPRESSING THE BANKERS.

M. L. Pulcher, who is the president of the Federal Motor Truck Company, which started with a capital of \$100,000 in 1910 and has paid out in cash dividends \$2,850,000, and has increased the actual assets to stockholders to \$6,000,000, is an executive who masters every detail of his business.

Before any new model is finally approved, Mr. Pulcher drives the truck himself, completely testing it, both for mechanical perfection and for comfort to the driver.

One day last winter he drove one of his own trucks up to his home in the exclusive section of Detroit, where all the nabobs, including the big bankers live. Mrs. Pulcher happened to be home when he arrived and protested at the lack of dignity. To which Mr. Pulcher replied, "Well, all of the men that we bank with live in this neighborhood and at least they have seen that there is one customer of theirs who is not out playing golf or running yachts, but is actually working."—Forbes Magazine.

TRAFFIC DELAYS.

One-half the time of a truck in transit in New York City, according to the California State Automobile Association, is consumed by street traffic delays.

A TIME SAVING IDEA.

When buying a replacement part for your car, the California State Automobile Association suggests taking along the broken or worn-out part as a sample to save time.

LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.

Q.—Has any Government investigation of wages and hours of labor in foundries and machine shops been made?

A.—The subject was investigated in 1925 by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. The results of the investigation are given in Bulletin No. 422 of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Q.—Does the United Mine Workers bar from membership persons engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquor?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What was the first organization of railroad engineers in the United States?

A.—The Handbook of American Trade Unions, issued by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics says that the earliest organization of railroad engineers was formed at a convention in Baltimore, Md., on November 6, 1855. This association, known as the National Protective Association of the United States, lasted only a year.

Q.—What union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor has the longest name?

A.—The International Association of Marble, Stone and Slate Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers, Tile and Marble Setters' Helpers and Terrazzo Workers' Helpers.

Q.—Will the 1927 convention of the American Federation of Labor be the first convention of the Federation ever held at Los Angeles?

A.—Yes.

NOBILITY.

• True worth is in being, not seeming;
In doing each day that goes by,
Some little good—not in dreaming
Of great things to do by and by.
For whatever men say in their blindness,
And spite of the fancies of youth,
There's nothing so kingly as kindness,
And nothing so royal as truth.
We get back our mete as we measure;
We cannot do wrong and feel right;
Nor can we give pain and gain pleasure,
For justice avenges the slight.
The air for the wing of the sparrow,
The bush for the robin and wren,
But always the path that is narrow
And straight for the children of men.
We cannot make bargains for blisses,
Nor catch them like fishes in nets,
And sometimes the thing our life misses
Helps more than the thing which it gets.
For good lieth not in pursuing,
Nor gaining of great nor of small;
But just in the doing—and doing
As we would be done by, is all.
Through envy, through malice, through hating
Against the world early and late,
No jot of our courage abating,
Our part is to work and to wait.
And slight is the sting of his trouble
Whose winnings are less than his worth;
For he who is honest is noble,
Whatever his fortunes or birth.

—Alice Carey.

There is one kind of patriot who waves a flag, but a far higher kind is the man who blushes every time he sees a neglected child.—Dr. Garnet Baker.

BEARING ADJUSTMENT.

When adjusting front wheel taper bearings on your car, bring them up tight and then back the adjusting nut off a half turn, advises the Free Emergency Road Service of the California State Automobile Association. This will give the necessary play.

GLARING HEADLIGHTS

Glaring headlights, reports the California State Automobile Association, constitutes one of the most frequent causes of traffic accidents.

WATCH FOR WEAR.

When making repairs on your car, it is good practice, according to the California State Automobile Association, to wash all parts removed and examine for wear.



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at Twenty-second

BRICKLAYER-PLASTERER CASE.

Paying high tribute to the American Federation of Labor as "that great organization which, by the process of natural selection has brought to the leadership of American organized labor, exceptional capacity, wisdom and breadth of view," the tribunal selected to arbitrate the conflict between the Bricklayer, Masons and Plasterers' International Union and the Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, has rendered its decision, finding unanimously in favor of the B., M. & P. I. U.

The Hon. Elihu Root was the impartial chairman of the tribunal, with Vice President George T. Thornton representing the Bricklayers, while Hugh Frayne, eastern representative of the A. F. of L., represented the Plasterers.

The findings were handed down in Mr. Root's office at 31 Nassau Street. Aside from members of the tribunal there were present Treasurer Harry C. Bates and Vice President Walter Price of the B., M. & P. I. U., and President Edward J. McGovern, of the O. P. & C. F. I. A., together with counsel for both organizations.

Announcing that his service was without cost, Mr. Root, in presenting the findings of the tribunal, impressed upon both organizations their paramount duty to the labor movement, urging them to come together again in harmony for the greater good of the whole movement and for the advancement of the interests of the wage earners. "You can hold a dollar, or a poker chip, or a button so close to the eye that it will obscure the sun, moon and stars," said Mr. Root, urging those present to maintain a proper perspective.

The tribunal handed down a lengthy opinion analyzing the evidence and showing what considerations had prompted the decision. The decision itself was brief and did not wander in the least from the sharp issues submitted for adjudication.

The conflict that raged over the arbitrated issues was long, bitter and costly. From 1923 to 1925 it grew in bitterness. Finally, after strenuous efforts and much negotiation, a truce was reached in Atlantic City on October 2, 1925. President William Green of the A. F. of L. presiding at the conferences. The arbitration clause was embodied in the truce agreement.

Mr. Root was chosen as chairman of the tribunal out of a list of approximately 100 men and after fully a month of consideration.

The decision is as follows:

Decision by the Arbitrators.

The Arbitral Tribunal created under the agreement entered into at Atlantic City, N. J., on October 2, 1925, between the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union and the Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, containing the following provision:

3. The following questions shall be submitted to a tribunal created under the terms of this agreement, the decision of which shall be accepted and complied with by all parties to this agreement.

"Was the O. P. & C. F. I. A. justified in considering the 1911 agreement abrogated after being notified by the B., M. & P. I. U. that they had abrogated the two agreements governing artificial stone and the plastering of walls to receive tile, and would refer these two questions to the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards?"

"After being notified by the B., M. & P. I. U. that the agreements governing artificial stone and the plastering of walls to receive tile were considered abrogated and no longer in effect by the B., M. & P. I. U., was the action of the O. P. & C. F. I. A. in establishing locals in the cities and towns in contention in the State of Florida justified or not?"

The arbitral Tribunal has received and considered all the evidence and arguments produced by the respective parties upon the questions above stated.

Upon the first question submitted the Tribunal decides:

That the O. P. & C. F. I. A. was not justified in considering the 1911 agreement abrogated after being notified by the B., M. & P. I. U. that they had abrogated the two agreements governing artificial stone and the plastering of walls to receive tile and would refer these two questions to the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards.

Upon the second question submitted the Tribunal decides:

That after being notified by the B., M. & P. I. U. that the agreements governing artificial stone and the plastering of walls to receive tile were considered abrogated and no longer in effect by the B., M. & P. I. U., the action of the O. P. & C. F. I. A. in establishing locals in the cities and towns in contention in the State of Florida was not justified.

Done in a meeting of the Tribunal, in the City of New York, held on the 28th day of January, 1927.

Signed: Elihu Root, George T. Thornton, Hugh Frayne.

CHICAGO BEAUTY SHOP WORKERS

First-class, steady operators in Chicago beauty shops are to receive a guarantee of \$28.50 a week and 60 per cent over \$43 under an agreement entered into between the Master Hair Dressers' Association of Chicago and Journeymen Barbers' Local Union No. 548.

Two-year apprentice operators are to receive \$22 a week and 60 per cent over \$37, while the scale for one-year apprentices is \$15 a week and 60 per cent over \$30.

Hours of employment are to be between 8 a.m. and 7:30 p.m., except Saturday, when the closing time is to be 9 p.m. Not more than ten hours shall be worked in any one day. The scale stipulates that one hour shall be allowed for luncheon, one-half hour for supper and a 15-minute rest period both in the forenoon and afternoon. These regulations are made in order to assist in complying with the woman's ten-hour law of the State of Illinois.

Each operator must be given a half-day off each week or a whole day off every two weeks. No operator can be employed for less than five hours in any one day and must receive \$7 and 60 per cent over \$10 for such a day's work.

Those signing the agreement on behalf of the Master Hair Dressers' Association are Edward G. Wolf, president; J. M. Bush, secretary-treasurer, and Bailey Samelo, legal representative. Signatures of all of the executive officers of Journeymen Barbers' Local Union No. 548 are attached to the agreement, as follows: W. S. Leidig, president; F. A. Ackerman, vice president; Frank Rango, secretary-treasurer; Joseph Lauder, recording secretary, and James Rose, guide.

ANNUAL FIESTA DE LAS ROSAS.

Outstanding amongst California's many spring celebrations this year is Santa Clara County's Exposition of Progress and Second Annual Fiesta de las Rosas commemorating its 150 Anniversary at San Jose, April 30 to May 7.

The business leaders of San Jose and Santa Clara County are busily engaged these days in gathering the many historical relics that were in use when the padres walked along the Alameda. In 1777, the first pueblo in California was located where San Jose now stands. To commemorate those 150 years an exposition of great magnitude is being held in conjunction with the Second Annual Fiesta de las Rosas, "Northern California's premier floral parade."

An Old Settlers Campaign is being carried on and the point has been reached where the winner will have to claim over 88 years of residence in the county if he is to "win."

All are invited to make plans for attending this great celebration in California's first capital, San Jose.

BENDER'S**The Family Shoe Store**

2412 Mission St., near Twentieth

Packard Shoes
for Men

Martha Washington
Shoes for Women

new A WASHPROOF
OVERALL
CAN'T BUST 'EM
UNION MADE
RED - BUTTON
41% stronger - 41% finer than Denim
WON'T SHRINK!

For Sale by

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Arata & Lagomarsino.....	3368 Mission St.
M. S. Baicalupl.....	485 Broadway
R. H. Bohr.....	2054 Mission St.
Brazill & Eugenio.....	40 Jackson St.
S. Chimeras.....	416 Courtland Ave.
A. Esmiol.....	Stockton at Broadway
F. G. Johnson Clothing Co.....	2554 Mission St.
J. H. Millett.....	122 Sixth St.
S. Moral.....	2321 Market St.
O'Neill & Lally.....	33 Sixth St.
W. Pahl.....	3906 Third St.
Petersen Bros.....	628 20th St.
George Price.....	19 Embarcadero
Summerfield & Haines.....	997 Market St.
Wm. Weinstein.....	1037 Market St.
Winchester Clothing Co.....	66 Third St.
H. Warshawski.....	6340 Mission St.
H. Lowy.....	2447 24th St.

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COMMERCIAL

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526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

DECEMBER 31st, 1926

Assets.....	\$111,776,567.46
Capital, Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	4,550,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund over \$565,000.00, standing on Books at.....	1.00

MISSION BRANCH.....	Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDIO BRANCH.....	Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH.....	Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH.....	West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

Interest paid on Deposits at the rate of
FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4 1/4) per cent per annum,
COMPUTED MONTHLY and COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY,
AND MAY BE WITHDRAWN QUARTERLY

HAVE NO PLACE IN TRADE UNIONS.

A "free speech" plea to the United Mine Workers' convention failed to stay the tidal wave of Communist opposition.

The miners were not fooled by the sob stuff of cornered foes. Henceforth the door of that union is barred to the Bolsheys.

The Communist has no place in the trade union. He secures entrance by false pretense, as the sneak thief enters a private house.

Progress by the unions is based on the collective capacity of their members. These workers secure social, economic and political changes just in proportion to their unity, education and discipline.

This system is the foundation of democratic institutions. The workers advance as rapidly as their unions grow in membership and their collective capacity develops. This is why unionists put organization first in their list of essentials.

The trade unionist is an opportunist. He is a "step-at-a-timer." He knows the bright days unionism has brought into his life, and he knows the hard work that is necessary before social changes are accepted.

He has no patience with those who tell him progress can be made with seven-league boots.

The Bolshey is a revolutionist. He is out to smash every institution and ideal. The unions he would destroy by using them for his purpose. Like the sneak thief, he will make fair promises to gain an entrance into these organizations, but the purpose of both is illicit.

The Boshey despises the trade union, its philosophy and its methods. It runs counter to his revolutionary plan, but he is too cunning to openly boast of this opposition.

He dilutes his poison, and when discovered and expelled, he whimpers "free speech is denied."

The Bolshey also pleads that if he is thrown out "all minority groups in the unions should be expelled."

There is no comparison between a group that would make trade unions a pawn for revolution and a minority of organized labor that is working along trade union lines.

Minority parties are found in every movement and in every institution. This element often serves a useful purpose by arousing the majority to greater activity and holding it to its original purpose.

Bolsheys can not be considered a minority group in the unions. They have no sympathy with the unions. Their one purpose is to change the union to a revolutionary group; to inculcate a revolutionary spirit in those who are committed to the slow process of orderly changes through education and organization.

They would have the unions a nucleus for mob fighting and class hates. To conceal his wrecking policy, the Bolshey talks of "free speech," and expresses pious well wishes for the trade unions.

Those who talk of a community of interest between trade unionists and Bolsheys are either tricky or irresponsible.

THE SACCO-VANZETTI CRISIS

The Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court now has squarely before it the question of whether justice or expediency shall be promoted in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. New evidence showing that vital testimony was choked out of the trial in which the men were convicted is before the court. That the lamented paymaster for whose death these men are held was in reality the victim of a criminal gang seems established. Compared to the two lives at stake, the issue of whether the courts shall mete out justice, or deal in politics, is an issue on which Massachusetts can not afford to go wrong. The case has reached a crucial point. It is time it began to go right. And, with the "lunatic fringe" now divorced from the defense, maybe it will go right.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS.

The American Federation of Teachers is fundamentally, but not exclusively, a class-room teachers' organization; it is organized on the local plan; it is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The labor affiliation is sometimes misunderstood by those who have a distorted conception of the labor movement, who are ignorant of organized labor's splendid record in the development of our public schools and who do not realize how completely the American Federation of Labor is built upon the principle of autonomy of the constituent organizations. The American Federation of Teachers conducts its affairs democratically through annual delegate conventions, absolutely without dictation or interference of any kind. These teachers turn to organized labor as the only organized body of citizenry who will make their cause its own. There only can they look for help in finding a remedy for the school evils they deplore and seek to improve. There only do they find a constructive social force to which their spirits respond. To no other non-teaching body can a group of teachers go to get so sympathetic an analysis of the situation. No labor convention has been held in recent times which did not devote an appreciable part of its time to a consideration of the school problem, presented at least in part by the regular teacher delegates. Other groups interested in public education turn for information and opinion to school administrative and supervisory staffs. Many of these persons, though they may be skilled in their own lines, have been out of the class room for so many years that they are not keenly conscious of the detrimental effect upon children of some present-day school conditions. All such effects are known and appreciated by the American Federation of Labor and its locals because they hear regularly from teacher delegates.

The American Federation of Teachers, with the assistance of the American Federation of Labor, is seeking:

1. To develop the spirit of democracy in educational institutions, and to provide the machinery for its practical application.
2. To increase the efficiency of educational institutions by securing the conditions essential to the best professional service and by testing out new educational theories and practices by their effect upon the lives of the children of all the people.
3. To bring teachers everywhere into relations of mutual assistance and co-operation.
4. To co-operate with organized labor in raising the standards and furthering the democratization of the industrial, social and political life of the community.

Boss—"Can't you find something to do?"

Office Boy—"Gee whiz! Am I expected to do the work and find it, too?"

FOUR OUT OF TEN WORK.

About four out of every ten persons in the United States in 1925 were working for a living, according to a report just made public by the National Industrial Conference Board, an organization financed by the large employers.

In 1910, 41.5 per cent of the population was "gainfully occupied;" in 1920, the percentage had dropped to 39.4 per cent; and in 1925, to 37.2 per cent.

Putting the proposition in another way, the Conference Board declares that out of a population of 115,378,000 in 1925, 72,470,000 either lived on income derived from investments or were supported by others.

The balance of the population was distributed as follows:

29.9 per cent were in the manufacturing and mechanical industries, 7.6 per cent in transportation, 2.7 per cent in mining, and 24.5 per cent in agriculture.

Persons engaged in agriculture show a decided decrease, constituting 24.5 per cent of the "gainfully occupied" in 1925 as against 33.2 per cent in 1910.

In the meantime, clerical workers nearly doubled their proportion to other workers and the proportion of domestic and personal servants showed a slight falling off.

The board finds that in proportion to population the number of pupils enrolled in the schools and colleges of the country show a big increase over 1920.

The board had to go back to 1920 to find figures for a comparison between this country and Europe.

In that year, 39.4 per cent were gainfully employed in the United States, 56.6 per cent in Germany, 44 per cent in Great Britain, 53.8 per cent in France, and 46.8 per cent in Italy.

Only Holland and Denmark were further down the scale than the United States. In both countries, 37.7 per cent of the total population was gainfully employed.

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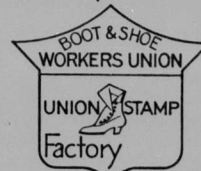
We ask all members of organized labor to purchase shoes bearing our Union Stamp on the sole, inner-sole or lining of the shoe. We ask you not to buy any shoes unless you actually see this Union Stamp.

Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor
246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

COLLIS LOVELY
General President

CHARLES L. BAINE
General Secretary-Treasurer



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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1927

Not what you get, but what you give;
Not what you say, but how you live;
Giving the world the love it needs,
Living a life of noble deeds.
Not whence you came, but whither bound;
Not what you have, but whether found—
Strong for the right, the good, the true—
These are the things worth while to you.

Tomorrow is the birthday anniversary of a
great American and one of the greatest men in
the history of the world—Abraham Lincoln, the
railsplitter who lifted himself by his own boot-
straps to immortality.

A writer in a popular magazine says: "Haven't
you as much sense as a hen? She keeps on scratch-
ing." Whether he thought that was wit, wisdom
or philosophy we are unable to tell, or he might
have believed it to be inspirational. The truth re-
mains that it was plain bunkum, because the hen
does not keep on scratching unless it is necessary
for her to do so in order to get the things she
needs. Chicken raisers put straw and other things
in their pens in order to induce hens to scratch
for the feed. Otherwise they would idle away their
time and get so fat that they would not produce
eggs for the market.

It is hard to understand why wage workers who
see organization on all sides of them will them-
selves remain unorganized and entertain the hope
that they will be able to protect themselves single-
handed and alone. All intelligent men know that it
is impossible for the individual, in this age of
organized society, to get anywhere unless he acts
in concert with his fellows, yet here and there
one comes upon an individual who will say that
he is capable of going it alone, and generally that
individual, while a gross egotist, is of very light
mental caliber and trying to deceive others into
the notion that he really amounts to something
and need only weep because there are no more
worlds for him to conquer. There may be some
satisfaction in such thoughts but there surely is
more satisfaction in a well filled pay envelope,
and only through organization of the workers can
the latter be brought about.

Price Fixing

During the past few months there has been much talk in Washington, both
in Congress and on the outside, about the government regulating or fixing prices,
particularly of agricultural products, and the farmers have taken part in the dis-
cussion. In fact, they have been mainly responsible for it, because of the condi-
tions that they say have prevailed during the past several years on the farms of
the country. There can be little question but that the farmers have had a pretty
hard time of it since the close of the war and that many of them have gone into
bankruptcy as a consequence of the prices that have prevailed, while those in other
lines of endeavor have been fairly prosperous. Only about a week ago a representa-
tive of the agricultural interests in this State cited an instance before a gathering
in this city that caused astonishment on the part of his audience. He said:

"The farmer is the buffer who, although he supplies the substance on which all
industries exist, has no word in making the price of his commodity. We sold our
cantaloupes last season at two cents each. I paid forty cents for a single canteloupe
at a restaurant in San Francisco. Two cents for producing, thirty-eight cents for
delivery to the breakfast table."

Now that really is an astonishing thing, and a thing for which some remedy
should be found, but we are not so sure that governmental fixing of prices on
cantaloupes would be a solution of the problem. Governments since the days of the
ancient Roman emperors have tried the scheme of price fixing, and in every instance
failure has been the final result. But we need not go back to ancient history for
evidence, because at the close of the war it was tried in Austria. Milk was so high
in price that babies by the thousands were suffering and dying in Vienna. So a maxi-
mum price was fixed on the milk, and still the babies were unable to get it. Those
who produced the milk found that they could feed it to the hogs for fattening
purposes and get a price for the hogs that made it more profitable for them to
follow this course than to sell the milk to the parents of the starving babies. Other
similar instances could be cited, but it should not be necessary, because a little plain
reasoning out will lead to the conclusion that price fixing, even if desirable, would
be a most difficult proposition for any government to undertake.

By way of illustrating our meaning, let us say that there are three farmers on
adjoining farms. One has soil that will produce fifty bushels of potatoes per acre,
while his nearest neighbor finds it impossible to get more than forty bushels per
acre out of his land, and the third producer can get but twenty. If the government
were to fix a price that would yield a reasonable return to the first farmer, the
other two would have to go out of business, and if the price were based on the
results the second farmer got, the third would still be forced into bankruptcy and
the first would get what might be called an excessive profit for his labor. Again if
the price were based on what would give the third an opportunity to live, the first
two would wax fat. Yet that is just what the government would have to do if the
people need the production of all three farms. Under such condition there can be
no question but that all consumers would then set up a cry that would bring gov-
ernment officials into a predicament at least as difficult as the one from which they
extricated themselves by fixing prices.

We believe that the farmers, if they were properly organized, could solve their
own problems without the government attempting any such hopeless thing as price
fixing, and that the farmers who are urging such a course ought to be able to see
the situation in the right light.

Another thing is that the fixing of prices on any commodity would necessarily
mean the fixing of wages for the workers because labor is such a large part of the
cost of production. Labor knows how well government employees are paid and has
no desire to have the government authorized or empowered to set wage scales for
workers in private enterprises.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Every time a silly law is passed it requires an army of tax eaters to enforce it, and that most likely is the real reason for such laws being placed on the statute books.

The discipline that is found in the labor movement is generally self-imposed, and that is as it should be in a voluntary organization. Regardless of what the communists thinks of it the American labor movement produces results for those who faithfully follow out its policies.

Some men in political life can be driven to support measures and some can be coaxed to do so, but the one who really should be supported by the great mass of citizens is the fellow who must be convinced by reason. It is a notorious fact, however, that there are more politicians in the first two categories than in the last, and the people themselves are responsible for this condition of affairs.

Almost everybody in the world seems to be fighting with someone else over something or other, but in almost every instance there is no very definite agreement as to what it is all about. Is the brand of statesmanship in the different countries on the decline, or is the world getting so mean that it is no longer possible for it to stagger along under the great load that has been heaped upon it?

A market item says: "Production of barley jumped from 835,000 bushels to 7,700,000 bushels during the last year and rye production leaped from 56,000 bushels to 380,000,000 bushels." We get this from a Texas paper and do not know whether it refers to that particular State or to the country generally, but, at any rate, Texas was dry before the passage of the Federal amendment and we were forced to speculate as to whether these data indicate the way prohibition is being enforced in the great territory along the Mexican border.

When the American trade union movement adopted the idea of the union label it was generally believed that it would be a great instrument of progress, and it has proven to be of invaluable benefit, but because of the lack of interest on the part of many members it has not been as serviceable as otherwise would have been the case. It is, therefore, the duty of all members to assist in creating a topnotch demand for it on all purchases in the future. Let each do his full share and the results will surely be astonishing.

The achievement of the American telephone system in perfecting the transatlantic radio service is another great step forward in inter-communication of nations. At present the service is limited to New York and London and their metropolitan districts. The first transoceanic speech was transmitted in 1915. In 1923 one-way messages were telephoned from New York to London. Since then improvements and inventors have made the present service possible. New York City has three times as many telephones as London, more than all Great Britain and over twice as many as France. Americans little realize the comforts and conveniences they have as compared with the people of many countries. Utilities that are taken by us as a matter of fact and younger generations accept them as if they had always been at our command. Foreigners coming here are amazed at the access even the poorest have to things that are available only to the rich in the "old country."

WIT AT RANDOM

Visitor—"How does the land lie out this way?"
Native—"It ain't the land that lies; it's the real estate agents."—Good Hardware.

"Are you sure it was a marriage license you gave me last month?"

"Certainly, sir; why?"

"Because I've led a dog's life ever since."—Columbia Jester.

Heshe—"Did you hear about the wooden wedding?"

Shehe—"I'll bite."

Heshe—"Two Poles were married."—Blue Jay.

The association went on record as being in favor of a law providing for taking away the license from drivers of motor vehicles found drunk for a period of one year.—South Dakota paper.

Hardware Clerk (to lucky stockbroker)—"I suppose you've pulled off any amount of good things lately?"

The Stockbroker—"I picked up a good thing recently. It stood at 44 when I discovered it, and last week it touched 78."

"Good heavens! What was it?"

"A thermometer."—Good Hardware.

Joan—"Do you think short skirts are dangerous?"

John—"Yes, I do."

Joan—"To a girl's health?"

John—"No, to mine. I hit two telephone poles driving my car in town today, while I was watching them."—Allston Recorder.

"What," queried the unsophisticated youth, "is the best way to find out what a woman thinks of you?"

"Marry her," replied the Shelbyville sage; "then wait a few days."

Bank Cashier—"This check, madam, isn't filled in.

Madam—"Isn't what?"

Bank Cashier—"It has your husband's name signed to it, but it does not state how much money you want."

Madam—"Oh, is that all? Well, I'll take all there is."

The commercial traveler entered the small restaurant and chose his seat with the discrimination of a careful diner. Then he looked at the menu.

"Waiter!" he called. "Bring me some flyspecks."

"Sir!" said the waiter, angrily.

"Haven't you got any flyspecks?" asked the man.

"No, sir," returned the waiter, still more haughtily.

"Then," remarked the traveler, "why don't you take them off the bill of fare?"

The lady was very condescending. "My husband is very jealous," she remarked to her partner on the floor, "so I only dance with exceedingly plain people."

"It's a good system," said he. "I follow it myself."

Friendly German (to waiter)—"Wie gehts?"

Waiter—"One order of wheat cakes."

German—"Nein, nein!"

Waiter—"Nine? Boy, you sure are hungry!"—Forbes Magazine (N. Y.).

THE CHERRY TREE.

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

The entertainment business of the country centers in New York City on the Atlantic and Hollywood on the Pacific. From these two marts of amusement commercialism there pour forth great streams of what is called art. About much of it there is as little art as there could possibly be, but it is called art because art sounds better than some more accurate term. Primarily, these great amusement enterprises are run for what there is in it. Plays from New York and pictures from Hollywood are passed on to the country in the hope that dividends will flow back from the country. From New York also come most of the books and the songs with which the populace is regaled. What applies to plays and pictures applies more or less to books and songs. As to books, however, it must be said that there is one important departure. Critics and authors are alike members of the writing craft. And New York, while it leads in book production, also sets out the beacon in the realm of criticism. Within certain limits there is a clan, part of which writes the books, while the remainder, playing critic, praises them, precisely like the claque in theaters of old.

* * *

But as to amusement, as it is called. New York is just now in the throes of a righteous outburst. The Mayor of the town has said that the theaters must cleanse themselves, or be cleansed. So the theaters are talking about a czar who shall find that delicate line between decency and vulgarity. There is a job waiting for a Landis or a Will Hays. Those who wonder just what Will Hays has done for either the pictures or the morals of those who make them will also wonder what a czar will do for the speaking stage and its people. Well, let them wonder. What else is there for them to do? It has been demonstrated—and here is the point to the whole thing—that vulgarity draws customers. Customers bring their dollars. Then, in the race to get every possible dollar, vulgarity is piled on so thick that reaction sets in among those who prefer something else. They will allow the vulgarity hunters just so much of their favorite dish, but no more. The job of a czar is to let just enough get by, but not too much. There isn't much difference between this situation and the quandry of the old days when one was safe in saying that a lady had broken her limb, but never safe in saying that she had broken her leg.

* * *

The trouble with czars is that they are prone to increase their powers. And there is no appeal from the ruling of these modern czars. The evil they may do is almost equal to the good they may do. It is all on a level with the business of censorship. It amounts only to that. One need not befriend vulgarity to hate censorship. It is an evil that has never yet, in the long run, proven a cure for any other evil. Wrongs are not cured by applying cures based upon wrong principles. If a bit of humor is sought it may be found in the fact that the censors, always very superior persons, see all the bad and naughtiness there is, and seem to thrive upon it and to remain more moral than the rest of us. How this is, no one has yet properly explained. Perhaps it's just because they, of all the populace, are left free to make their own decisions and draw their own conclusions.

BRAKE INSPECTION.

Motorists should have brakes inspected more frequently in winter than at any other time of the year, advises the California State Automobile Association.

THE VALUE OF THE LABOR PRESS.

By James C. Shanessy.

(General President of the Journeymen Barbers International Union of North America.)

"Independence" is a fine old word and one of unusual significance to Americans. But there is a grave danger in over-emphasizing the value of the thing itself, if in so doing the value of another element, "interdependence," must be minimized.

The American labor movement is made up of many groups and individuals, all striving toward the same general objective but choosing their own routes and looking with indifference or suspicion upon others bound in the same direction. We will achieve the full fruit of our efforts only when we realize the interdependence of all units in the movement. This observation is inspired by the lukewarm attitude of many unions—internationals and locals—toward the Labor Press.

I am not going to commiserate with the labor editor because, thanks to the merit and enterprise of most labor newspapers, the Labor Press does not need commiseration, but I am going to declare my conviction that the Labor Press is not receiving the support that it deserves at the hands of the friends it seeks to serve.

The Labor Press is the strongest group of class publications in America. It is engaged year in and year out at spreading the propaganda of Unionism. There are approximately 400 labor newspapers and periodicals in America. Some are large and prosperous, others struggle gamely to keep alive, all are committed to the cause of the worker. I should say their combined circulation would run well above 3,000,000, but actual figures are not available and it may run much higher. Every community of any importance is served by at least one labor paper.

The charge is made against some labor papers that they are sometimes apathetic in their support of labor's program, that they make concessions to sentiments of advertisers in their editorial policies. I do not believe this condition is widespread or significant, but suppose some editors do reveal timidity occasionally, can Unionists who deny them support, blame them? They want to keep alive. It isn't much, even in the way of moral support, that great International Unions do for the Labor Press. Too frequently the great unions ignore the existence of these earnest and valiant friends.

The Labor Press is driven to draw most of its sustenance from individuals and corporations outside of the labor movement. The least that good unionists can do is subscribe for the labor papers that serve their cities. They will find them of exceptional value as newspapers. The labor news syndicates supply the Labor Press with current news and pictures of great interest to all workers, handled in an entertaining fashion, and the editorial columns of the Labor Press rank with the best work that is being done in the English language. The labor editor, unlike his brother of the daily press, is not afraid to write forcefully.

Every unionist owes a duty to himself, his union and his country to be a supporter of that great and progressive intellectual force—the Labor Press.

A FIELD SCARCELY TOUCHED.

During the past year the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has written insurance totaling more than three billion dollars. This breaks all records. The Union Labor Life Insurance Company, just about to enter upon its career, may contemplate these figures with satisfaction. The overwhelming majority of working men still carry no insurance at all. This new enterprise of labor finds a field almost untouched. The record it may make will not be minimized by what other companies have done. On the contrary, it will undoubtedly be stimulated.

MILK INDISPENSABLE FOR CHILDREN*

The Nature of Milk as Food.

Milk is said to be a perfect food. By this is meant that it contains all the essential elements, which if taken in sufficiently large amounts allow normal growth and symmetrical development. Health and even the maintenance of life itself may depend on the presence of certain indispensable constituents of diet.

The adequacy of a food or of a diet depends on its containing:

1. Enough of the right sort of material to build up and repair the tissues of the body. The chief body-building substance is called protein. Milk, cheese, meat, fish, and eggs furnish the most valuable forms of protein, because they are constituted most like the proteins that form the principal basis of the structure of the muscles and organs.

2. A variety of mineral substances which are needed in the growth, maintenance and functioning of the parts of the body, such as the skeleton, the lungs, brain, thyroid gland, and muscles, and the blood and other body fluids.

3. An adequate amount of certain substances whose nature is not fully known but whose presence in the diet has been demonstrated to be necessary for health and growth in the lower animals and in man. These substances, known as vitamins or accessory diet factors, are indispensable elements in food, although sometimes they are present only in minute amounts.

4. Enough material to furnish the energy required by the body. Fat, starch, and sugar are the chief energy foods, and these are transformed in the body into energy for its activities and into body heat. A large part of the protein in food is used, even during the growth period, for energy processes.

5. Only substances that are not poisonous to the average individual and that will allow normal digestive processes.

In addition, to be properly digested and of the utmost nutritive value food should be of pleasing taste and of a consistency and appearance similar to other foods in customary use.

Clean milk fulfills all these requirements better than any other single article of food.

*Syndicated from a new report, "Milk the Indispensable Food for Children," by Dorothy Reed Mendenhall, M.D. Single copies will be sent free upon request by the Children's Bureau, at Washington, D. C. Ask for bureau publication No. 163.

OFFICIAL BULL-PENED MINERS

The House of Delegates unanimously voted to impeach John C. Bond, who was deposed as State auditor by Governor Gore of West Virginia for official misconduct, incompetence, neglect of duty, corruption in office and forgery.

He was indicted by a grand jury, but disappeared. Later he returned and was cheered as a conquering hero by anti-unionists and their political agents who would discredit the Governor's fight for political cleanliness.

Bond was an officer in the State militia in 1912-1913 when miners struck in the Cabin Creek and Paint Creek fields. He was active in establishing martial law and filling bull pens with strikers. The civil courts were set aside and free speech, assemblage and press denied. The reign of terror continued until the Federal Government unhorsed these Mussolinis.

"The most of Bond's corrupt acts in office occurred during the Morgan administration," the West Virginia Federationist said. "This was the most antagonistic administration to organized labor in the history of West Virginia. State officials, State police and State money were used to wreck the miners' union in southern West Virginia. It has been charged that some of the officials, in league with anti-union operators and paid spies and agents, inspired the so-called armed march of the miners in 1921."

KELLOGG TO RESIGN

Recurrent rumors that Secretary of State Kellogg would sooner or later resign as a cabinet member now seem about to materialize into fact.

It is reported in quarters not usually mistaken about Washington political developments that Mr. Kellogg will resign shortly after Congress adjourns.

The successor said to be at present uppermost in the mind of the President is Charles Beecher Warren, whom the President once before sought to include in his cabinet, but without success, the Senate exercising its prerogative and refusing consent.

The report that Kellogg is to resign is greatly strengthened by the report from Italy that the present Secretary of State has leased a villa in that country, the lease taking effect May 1.

What changes in foreign policy retirement of Kellogg would mean can only be conjectured, but the Kellogg antipathy to Latin America may at least be somewhat softened under a new regime. At least a higher degree of finesse is looked for, which may mean simply a little finer quality of velvet over the steel.

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The United States Government is the largest purchaser of materials and supplies in the world, both as to quantity and variety.

This fact is not generally realized by the public. The variety of items included in these purchases runs from provisions to pig iron and from hosiery to hardware. Under the new budget system it has been recognized that when the government goes into the market it must have suitable quality standards on which to base its selections.

The annual purchases of the Federal Government amount to from \$250,000,000 to \$300,000,000. The magnitude of this business emphasized the need of co-ordination. This co-ordination involved the activities of three of the most important government co-ordinating boards—Interdepartmental Board of Contracts and Adjustment, the Federal Specifications Board, and the Federal Purchasing Board. Efficient procurement called for the uniform application of approved methods of purchasing to all agencies of the government. These approved methods required standardized contracts and standardized specifications.

Before proceeding to the application of standardization to Government purchasing, it may be well to consider briefly some of the principles of standardization.

Standardization, like efficiency, is not an easy term to define and is not always understood in its true sense. It might be defined as the adoption of the best practice in the unification of the methods and processes of industry, of general business, or other lines of endeavor which involves repetition work. Standardization may be considered under several aspects.

Standardization of nomenclature enables purchaser, seller, and manufacturer to use and understand the same language. It is very important that there be concise definition of terms used in specifications and contracts. This alone would greatly facilitate the efficient handling of purchases and deliveries to meet specific needs. Most specifications contain ambiguous language.

Standardization of variety, or simplification, involves the elimination of unnecessary types, shapes, grades, and sizes of manufactured articles. Waste in industry is largely due to an over multiplicity in the number of products, as well as to inefficiency of process. There is also a large waste due to deterioration, obsolescence and capital charges carried on idle stock of unnecessary material and products. Survival of the fittest will result from simplification, if handled with good technical advice.

Standardization of dimensions ensures ready interchangeability of supplies, and the proper inter-workings of parts which may be manufactured or assembled by different manufacturers. Standardized parts manufactured in different plants can be assembled into the completed article, disassembled and reassembled with the assurance that all the respective parts are interchangeable. Standardization, furthermore, is essential to speed in production.

From a broad viewpoint, standardization may be applied to materials, methods, products and uses.—N. F. Harriman, Member of the Federal Purchasing Board, in Forbes Magazine.

BASIC EIGHT-HOUR DAY URGED.

The Government should declare for the basic eight-hour day, said Congressman Rathbone of Illinois at a committee hearing on his bill that will improve working conditions for employees in the Bureau of Annual Industry, Department of Agriculture. The bill provides for time and one-half over eight hours.

"The principle involved in this bill is important," said Congressman Rathbone. "The government should lead in social progress. The long work day has no place in the economic life of America."

FAULTY MANAGEMENT IN INDUSTRY.

"I know of no textile mill management that kept its machinery up to date, with practical men directing it, that has been forced to go out of business because of labor laws," says Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers, writing in the Textile Worker.

"Many mill buildings are obsolete because of structural arrangement. Directors of these ancient factories decided, in many instances, it would be uneconomical to install new machinery. Offers of tax exemption and cheap labor from other parts of the country have been frequent.

"After establishing a paying business, cotton manufacturers take the profits secured through Northern workmanship and skill and place it in the same business in another locality because they can exploit women and children. Many mills in New England prosper under the 48-hour week. Most of these factories have splendid working and sanitary conditions, and, best of all, splendid co-operation between management and workers.

"There will be no permanent progress in the textile industry until unfair manufacturers recognize that employees are human beings.

"If these reactionary employers would give as serious thought to improvement in their mills under present day conditions as they do to plotting and planning how to secure political power and the return of the long work day, conditions would not be as they are."

THE PUBLIC LOSES AGAIN.

The compromise radio measure which has passed the House but not yet the Senate is a compromise under which the public loses. At the end of a year radio regulation goes out of the hands of a temporary commission and back into the hands of the Secretary of Commerce. No matter how fair that official may be the radio companies will always be afraid to risk their standing with him by permitting strong political criticism of himself or his chief. There are no effective guarantees against monopoly, against censorship, and against profiteering. Since in the present state of the development of broadcasting some two or three hundred existing stations must probably be eliminated, it was important that the principles on which this elimination would take place and the price to be paid should be fixed. The compromise bill takes out the provision in the Dill bill against paying more than the actual amount invested in a radio station. In other words, it leaves it open to speculate on the signature of a licensing authority or a real or alleged prior right to the air. One amusing provision which may have serious consequences provides that if one candidate for political office gets a certain amount of time on the air his rivals must get an equal amount. This will tend to eliminate political broadcasting by candidates.

ANTI-STRIKE THEORY REJECTED.

The Texas Court of Criminal Appeals has refused the State's request for a rehearing of the court's decision that the "open port" law is unconstitutional.

The law is an anti-strike act, and was passed by the Legislature in 1920, following Governor Hobby's urgent appeal, at a time when Governor Allen was "solving" industrial disputes by jailing strikers in Kansas.

In rejecting the Texas law, the Court of Criminal Appeals said:

"The preservation of the peace is a function of government to be maintained by the agencies of the government; that is, the peace officers and the militia, under the control of the government and under the legal restrictions which the law prescribes, and this function of government ought not, at least in the absence of very definite safeguards not found in the act in question, be delegated to the controllers of private industries."

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TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

During last week considerable conjecture went the rounds of those of our members who are on the pension roll, due to the fact that the pension checks for the month of February had not arrived at the expected date. However, the checks arrived early this week and have been delivered to the proper parties. The explanation of the lateness of these checks was probably accounted for when it was discovered that the mail chute in the headquarters building became clogged and remained in that condition for almost one week. Each month it is necessary for the officers of the union to certify the names of all pensioners to the Indianapolis office. This routine was attended to at the proper time, and word from Indianapolis is to the effect that the letter did not reach there until February 2 and that the checks were mailed immediately. The delay in receipt of the checks caused one unpleasant feature aside from the inconvenience to the pensioners. Some busy body with more time than foresight, caused a story to be broadcast that the funds of the International Typographical Union had been tied up in Indianapolis through some supposed court action and that therefore the pensioners would not be paid this month. Apparently, from a wire received from Secretary-Treasurer Hays, this story gained considerable headway by publication in the press in the east, ostensibly through the Hearst service. Whoever caused such a story to be broadcast has not been determined, and this story is printed in order that the unfounded rumor may go no further. Any member of this union who has a real grievance or a fancied grievance can usually get the straight of the story if he will but consult the officers of the union who are maintained in the local headquarters for the purpose of giving correct information. Curbstone chapel-meetings and unfounded rumors when circulated seldom do the organization any good.

The committee handling the arrangements for the 40th anniversary entertainment and ball of the Printers Mutual Aid Society announced this week that definite arrangements were well under way for this affair. The committee announced that the ball will be held on Saturday night, May 14, in the Auditorium in the Civic Center. Arrangements are now in progress for one of the best orchestras in the city to furnish the music for the dance. Feature acts of vaudeville and entertainment are also being arranged for and the 40th anniversary entertainment is promised as the premier event of this organization. Never before has the Mutual Aid ever attempted an entertainment of this magnitude, but every member of the society has promised to put his shoulder to the wheel and no stone will be unturned to make this the premier event of the year.

International Arbitrator, Philip Johnson, who recently prepared and presented an arbitration case for Spokane Falls Union received word the latter part of last week that the arbitrator sitting in this case had refused to grant the printers an increase in wage leaving the scale at \$43.50 day and \$46.50 night. However, he granted them five holidays each year at five and one-half hours each with overtime after that period.

T. F. O'Mara, a member of the apprentice committee, reported this week that his son, Edward O'Mara, an employee of the McCann Advertising Agency, had taken unto himself a wife. The young lady was Miss Doris Fogerty, and the wedding was celebrated at St. Joseph's Catholic Church in Alameda on Sunday, February 6. The happy young couple are spending their honeymoon at Monterey.

D. D. Sullivan, foreman of the pressroom at the

California State Printing office at Sacramento, called on old friends in San Francisco the latter part of last week. Mr. Sullivan has been foreman of the pressroom in the state office for many, many years, and at one time was president of the California State Federation of Labor.

Albert Springer, Sr., reports the arrival of a fine baby girl at the family home on January 29. The little miss has been christened Rosebud Betty. Mother and babe doing nicely.

According to Southern California labor papers L. F. Wilcox, for 20 years a member of San Diego Typographical Union, has disappeared from his home and is being sought by his family and friends. Mr. Wilcox is 48 years of age, dark hair and dark eyes, 5 feet 8 inches in height, and he weighs 130 pounds.

F. C. Chekel of St. Petersburg, Fla., is visiting his many friends in San Francisco after an absence of some 17 years.

Charles De Groote has returned to the bay region after a visit in southern California.

Call Chapel Personals—By "Gas"

The Chapel is continuing along its usual course with one change of note during the week, that being the transfer, temporarily, of E. B. Amberger from the machine side to the proof room, where he is busily pursuing the elusive and seductive comma.

One of the prettiest sights it has been our lot to witness was presented to view this week when J. ("Hoot") Lees came on shift in his golfing regalia, in preparation for a quick getaway at the end of his shift, when he was scheduled to play in the Newspapermen's golf tournament at the Presidio Golf Course. Arriving at the course he got away to a flying start, in fact, starting play before the score keeper had counted noses. Unfortunately after the first three or four holes had been played "Hoot" lost his ball and had to withdraw. Another factor contributing to his hard luck was his neglect to post his entrance fee with the tourney officials. In commenting later on his game Lees said that if the breaks had not been against him he probably would have scored a "birdie" (whatever that is).

Davenport 20!! Was the call sent out by Frank Sherman one night this week when, on knocking off for the night, he found that some uncouth person had "lifted" a brand new cap he had worn that day for the first time. Frank went home, via the back streets, bareheaded.

Now that the duck season is over Charles Staples (chairman) and Frank McCoy, two ambitious nimrods of the office, are very outspoken in their criticisms of the poor sportsmanship shown by the ducks during the past winter; every time Charles or Frank moved up on a duck for a pot shot, the duck would decide to move, resulting in a lot of good "hunting," but no ducks.

Bert Sheridan has been handicapped at the keyboard all week with a bandaged finger. While stropping a newly purchased safety razor it slipped and nearly severed his index finger. One of his sympathizers was unfeeling enough to remark that the only safety part of the razor seemed to be in the wording on the outside wrapper.

Bob Anderson of the night ad room was quite a riot for a few nights with a Christmas gift shirt of many hues.

MAILERS' NOTES.

By the President.

L. B. Smith the man of many outside jobs, better known as the (Omaha Bee) having come from there some twenty odd years ago, is sick at Mt. Zion Hospital, Post and Pierce streets. The doctors thing he has Brights disease. Genial John Del Nore is handling his work, which consists mostly of hauling. It surely is a relief to have a handy

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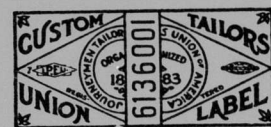
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man like John around. His stepping in is greatly appreciated by the officers of the union.

Tiny Wright who did some pinch hitting around the Call, Chronicle and Examiner before going to Oakland to work, left last week for Seattle. He will take charge of the Times Mailing department, succeeding Harry McCown, who has served in the capacity of Superintendent for the past twenty years. Tiny is a likeable fellow and the boys of the Bay region wish him success. E. Manning, formerly a member of No. 18, succeeds Tiny on the Tribune, with (Cookie) DeLong taking a traveler from our local, so as to handle the subbing on the other side.

Larry White is back working after playing hide and seek with the doctors at St. Luke's Hospital. Larry lost seventeen pounds in his week's play at that institution. Finally they said: "There is nothing wrong with you" and chased him home.

Joe Howard returned to work Monday, having tired of playing assistant nurse to members of his family.

The fishermen, Geo. Spang and Charley Pirie, went on an excursion Wednesday. Their stories will appear in the next issue of the Clarion.

NO DEFENSE FOR ACCIDENTS.

The strike can be upheld from a moral and a monetary standpoint. There is no excuse for the industrial accident.

The deadliness of these accidents is again emphasized by a report issued by the state of Washington, which shows that the "reported" accidents in that state last year, total 40,000, with a total time loss of 677,131 working days.

On a basis of 275 working days in a year, this is equivalent to 2,500 idle workers throughout 1924. This economical waste is in but one state.

The Washington report does not include occupational diseases or the many ills that can be traced to a weakening of the wage earners' resisting powers because of poor working conditions.

Strikes attract public attention, but the deadly industrial accident is ignored.

Many statistics are published on strike losses, but these figures are invariably incorrect because practically every industry is seasonal and the normal output is maintained over the year, either by the employer involved or by his competitors.

This is not true of the silent, crushing industrial accident that not only causes loss of time, but destroys life or forever weakens the worker.

The strike is a protest against injustice and wrong. It can be supported from the standpoint of ethics.

The industrial accident is indefensible from every standpoint. It is a triumph for ignorance and greed.

SET ASIDE OWNERS OF INDUSTRY.

Bankers disagree with Prof. W. Z. Ripley's claim before the Academy of Political Science that the drift of corporate management is toward "irresponsible control by intermediaries—most commonly bankers, so-called—in place of the former responsibility for direction which, theoretically, at least, rested upon the shoulders of the actual owners."

The statement is of especial interest to wage earners who are assured when they buy stock in the corporation that employs them that they will eventually control the establishment, and that in the meantime by pooling their stock they can secure representation on the board of directors.

Prof. Ripley says large corporate financing by banks have placed them in control of these corporations, and by naming the directors they can dictate policies.

The present plan of having the public buy stock in public utility corporations diffuses this ownership and helps the few to more easily control, he said.

CASTE SYSTEM FOR AMERICA.

Organized labor of Chicago is jubilant over the A. F. of L. convention's indorsement of its opposition to the intelligence test that is being urged in Chicago's public schools. That advocates of this theory favor the Hindu caste system is indicated by one of its defenders, Dr. G. B. Cutler, president of Colgate university, Hamilton, New York:

"It may be interesting to speculate concerning the effect of mental tests upon the problem of democracy. If the present hopes and expectations are realized they will result in a caste system as rigid as that of India, but on a rational and just basis.

"When the tests for vocational guidance are completed and developed, each boy and girl in school will be assigned to a vocation to which he is fitted, and presuming that the tests are really efficient, he will in the future not attempt any work too advanced for his ability and hence make a failure of it, neither will he be found in any occupation too elementary for his ability and hence be dissatisfied.

"Economically, nothing could be more desirable. "Those of high intelligence will be directed into lines of occupation which call for leadership. Those persons will naturally be placed in the professions, and in leading positions in industry, commerce and politics. Each person will then be directed on a scale of intelligence down to those whose work is of the most routine character of which an imbecile is capable.

"But what effect will this have on our so-called democracy? It must inevitably destroy universal adult suffrage by cutting off at least 25 percentage of the adults, those whose intelligence is so low as to be incapable of comprehending the significance of the ballot.

"On the other hand, it will throw the burden and responsibility of the government where it belongs, on those of high intelligence, and we come back again to the rule of the aristocracy—this time the real and total aristocracy.

"For its own salvation the state must assume the obligation and responsibility of selecting this intellectual aristocracy, and having selected it, seeing that it is properly trained."

SUCCESSFUL YEAR ENDED.

The farmers of the Canadian prairie provinces continue to extend their organized activities, despite vigorous propaganda in the daily press and through other channels to sow suspicion of their leaders and to discredit the idea that union is strength.

So satisfactory was the first year's operations of the wheat pool (a marketing co-op of the three prairie provinces) that Geo. F. Edwards, president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, was able to say at the recent annual convention of that body that 73 per cent of the actual seeded area in the province was joined up with the pool.

Hits Hostile Propaganda.

Mr. Edwards stated there had been attempts during the past year to show that the pool did not secure satisfactory prices for the farmers, as compared with the prices received through private agencies. He pointed out that these price comparisons were unfair, in that they did not give street prices, and placed sales in one set of circumstances against sales in quite other circumstances.

"We must not underestimate the financial and other resources of those who desire the pool to fail, and we must be ever on our guard, determined to remain loyal," he added.

In regard to the question of promoting a fuller measure of co-operation between the wheat pool and the Co-operative Elevator Company, President Edwards reported that substantial progress had been made. The linking up of the two organ-

izations was an immense undertaking, he pointed out, but "with two friendly boards grappling with the problem we can rest assured that the desired consummation will be brought about in due course."

Co-operative companies of Canadian grain growers own numerous small elevators on the prairies where grain is stored pending shipment to great public or private elevators at the head of the Great Lakes; many members of these co-ops have become adherents of the more recently organized wheat pool, or marketing co-op.

Three Projects Indorsed.

Three other important projects, stressed by President Edwards were:

1. Amalgamation with the Farmers' Unions of Canada.
2. The organization of a poultry pool or marketing co-op, towards which considerable progress has been made.
3. The organization of a livestock pool.

All these plans for testing the principle that in union and co-operation there is strength were emphatically indorsed by the delegates to the convention. Amalgamation with the Farmers' Union was voted with one dissenting vote.

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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of February 4, 1927.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p.m., by President Wm. P. Stanton.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Riggers and Stevedores, Michael Doyle, Wm. Edminster, Bookbinders, George Buehn, vice Walter Cramer. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council, From Garment Workers Union No. 261, Albany, N. Y., stating that stores of Eagleson Co., A. Peterson and F. G. Johnson are carrying union label collars. From the U. S. Shipping Board, with reference to the building up and maintaining of an adequate merchant marine for commerce and national security. From the Mayor's Office, acknowledging receipt of copy of resolutions dealing with the spur track question. From Secretary Frank Morrison, acknowledging receipt of \$132.75, for the striking textile workers of Passaic, N. J. From the United States Veteran Bureau, with reference to War Risk Insurance before July 2, 1927, the final date set by Congress. From Congressman Welch, thanking the Council and delegates for their confidence in him. From the Board of Public Works, copy of resolution requesting representative of Council to attend a meeting to be held February 11th, to discuss ways and means to overcome traffic congestion and inconvenience.

Referred to the Secretary—From the Pan-American Federation of Labor, requesting copy of resolution adopted by this Council in the year 1909, dealing with the question of intervention of United States with Mexico. Communication from the Journeymen Tailors Union, enclosing list of fair firms using the Journeymen Tailors Union Label. Moved that the communication be posted in the office; carried.

Report of Executive Committee—Your Committee pursuant to instructions of the Council submit the following resolutions protesting against the granting of spur track privileges to persons practicing discrimination in the sale and delivery of building materials and supplies and recommends its transmission to the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors. Moved that the Council concur in the action of the Executive Committee; motion carried.

The text of the Resolution is as follows:

WHEREAS, under the provisions of Sub-section 3, Section 1, Chapter 2, Article II, of the Charter of the City and County of San Francisco, the Board of Supervisors has express power and authority to grant permits for the laying down and operation of spur tracks for industrial purposes, "subject to such regulations and conditions as may be prescribed from time to time by said Board of Supervisors," and likewise expressly made "revocable at the pleasure of the Board of Supervisors;" and

WHEREAS, according to all political, legal and economic authorities it is in the granting of such a concession or privilege to a designated person or company, that the opportunity is afforded of providing the requisite public control and regulation of the business using such privilege, particularly as regards the conduct thereof in conformity with public policy; and

WHEREAS, it is the policy of the law to promote the freedom of market and the right of conducting all kinds of business which are beneficial to the public, and it is against public policy to foster or encourage monopoly, restraints of trade and discrimination; and

WHEREAS, it is the peculiar province of the legislative branch of the government, under our

American system of jurisprudence, to declare and establish the public policy in matters affecting commerce and industry within its particular field of jurisdiction, and in that behalf to adjust a regulation or law to meet changes in conditions, check growing evils and maintain industrial peace and the general welfare; and

WHEREAS, since the month of October, 1926, there has been pending before the Board of Supervisors, without any decisive action thereon, a resolution, which, if adopted, would declare it to be the public policy of the City and County to revoke any spur track privilege granted to any person, firm, or corporation, "upon satisfactory proof" that such person, firm or corporation is a party to any combination or agreement with the Industrial Association of San Francisco and others, not to sell or deliver building materials to any person or company, unless he or it shall conduct his or its business in accordance with the dictates of the Industrial Association, and shall employ only the class of labor prescribed by said Association; and

WHEREAS, there is now pending before the Board of Supervisors an application for a spur track permit, and other such applications may be expected to be made in the future, and it would appear to be reasonable, wise and necessary to incorporate in the ordinance granting any such permit a proviso or condition that the party receiving such permit agrees to sell and deliver materials and supplies to all citizens without discrimination; and

WHEREAS, the great public wrong, as aforesaid, cannot be righted nor industrial peace prevail in a community where such wrong is permitted to flourish without interference or regulation by the constituted law-making authority, and an efficacious and speedy remedy is necessary to insure industrial peace and prosperity to the people of San Francisco; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, by the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular meeting assembled this Twenty-eighth day of January, 1927, that this Council earnestly and emphatically goes on record against the Board of Supervisors granting any

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.
Chas. Corriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington St.
Foster's Lunches.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission Market Street R. R.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Regent Theatre.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair

future spur track privileges, except upon express condition that such track is to be used and operated in conformity with public policy of freedom from all restraints of trade, combinations, and restrictions upon competition; and further

RESOLVED, that this Council most earnestly appeals to the Board of Supervisors and the Mayor to take action along the lines hereinabove suggested, and thereby put an end to the present uncertain and non-committal attitude of our City Government, and by such action merit and restore public confidence in their will and endeavor to establish and promote industrial peace and prosperity; and further

RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be transmitted to the Honorable Mayor and the Board of Supervisors; and that the officers and delegates of the Council be and are hereby directed to support this declaration of policy and work for its adoption.

Report of Organizing Committee—Recommended that the application from the Riggers and Stevedores Union be accepted and its delegates seated. Recommended that the application for affiliation from the Dyers and Cleaners Union No. 94, be held in abeyance and the Secretary instructed to communicate with President Green, relative to the jurisdiction of said union. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Auto Mechanics—Reported that Ethyl gasoline is dangerous to health, according to United States Health Report. Department of Labor investigating; Shell Company is fair to Union.

Promotional League—Put on a show for Postal



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Clerks; announced that the Bulletin Board on Mission Street is now vacant.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Educational Committee—Held its first meeting Tuesday evening, February 1st; response very encouraging.

Installation of Officers—Past President Daniel C. Murphy installed the officers for the ensuing term. President Stanton, Vice-President Baker, Secretary O'Connell and Financial Secretary McTiernan, thanked the delegates for their confidence in their activities during the past year.

New Business—Moved that when we adjourn, we do so out of respect to the memory of David McLellan, past Treasurer of this Council; carried.

Brother Daniel C. Murphy, made a splendid address to the Council on the principles involved for the success of the labor movement.

Receipts—\$450.50. **Expenses**—\$209.66.

Council, adjourned at 10 p.m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

TO MEET IN SAN DIEGO.

The 1927 session of the State association of Postal Clerks will be held in San Diego. It convenes around Labor day, and the delegates take part in the celebration of the occasion in whatever city they assemble; the 1926 meeting was at Glendale. The National association will convene in Indianapolis this year.

NOT REPRESENTING LABOR.

Now the Australians are sending a delegation to America to "observe" industrial conditions. According to Sir Hugh Denison, the commissioner who represents Australia in this country, the delegation will be made up of representatives of the employers and employees, with a sprinkling of "women observers."

The Australian Labor movement does not view the delegation with favor. It charges that the so-called workers' representatives are not authorized to speak for labor.

A cable from Melbourne indicates that the Australian workers may ask the American Federation of Labor to boycott the mission.

WORK 7-DAY WEEK.

The Federal Government has thousands of employees on the seven-day basis, said Luther C. Steward, president of the National Federation of Federal Employees, at a hearing on the Oldfield bill (H. R. 12317).

The act would set eight hours and six days as the minimum work week for Government custodial employees. Mr. Steward urged that the legislation be extended to all Federal employees.

"This legislation would establish a work week of not more than six days, except in an emergency," said Congressman Oldfield. "This is essential, and considering the unfavorable working conditions of certain employees, it demands affirmative action by this Congress."

BERRERES RESIGNS.

It is reported that Albert J. Berres of Washington, D. C., has resigned his position as secretary of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor and will go to Los Angeles to accept a position as secretary of the Film Producers, to carry out the terms of the agreement recently entered into in New York City between the producers and the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, and International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. He will work in conjunction with Frank Carothers of the Musicians' Union, who will represent the unions. Brother Berres is a member of the Pattern Makers' League of North America.

CHILDREN NEGLECTED.

Industry takes better care of its machines than it does of its workers, particularly its youthful workers, acting Mayor Joseph V. McKee declared at a meeting of 1,000 women in New York.

"Mechanical perfection in industry has outstretched social development during the past two generations," Mr. McKee said.

MILL AGENT AIDS UNION.

General Agent Hall of the Manville-Jenckes Company of Woonsocket, R. I. has proven a better trade union organizer than a mill agent. He came here more than 14 months ago, and immediately started a movement to increase the work week from 56 to 48 hours. The union secured 1,700 new members during that period, and Mr. Hall is out of a job.

THE TIDE OF ALIENS.

Continued effort is being made to break down the dam formed by the Immigration Act of 1924 and let the tide of aliens flow into the United States. One resolution introduced proposes to admit the wives of the immigrants now in this country. Another, the postponement of the application of the National Origins Provisions from July 1, 1927 to July 1, 1928.

TRIAL OF STRIKERS SET

Entering pleas of not guilty on one charge of murder and two charges of assault with a deadly weapon growing out of the carpenters' strike, Clarence Walton and Andrew Pillon Monday had their trial set for March 14 in conjunction with Archibald Mooney and others. The cases were before Superior Judge James G. Conlan. The cases of forty-six others charged with conspiracy went over until the same date to be set for trial. The murder charge against Walton and Pillon resulted from the death of C. W. Campbell, a strikebreaker.

FIVE-DAY WORK WEEK.

W. Burk Harmon, president of a real estate corporation of New York City in discussing the advantages of the five-day work week last December said:

"Establishment of the five-day week in industry means that the worker has another day in which to enjoy his home and all the pleasures of home ownership in country and suburbs. Few workers would be willing to spend this extra holiday in a small city apartment.

"This increasing leisure among all classes of workers has become a remarkable incentive to the own-your-home movement.

"During the nine-year period, 1914-23, there was more than 25 per cent gain in the output per worker. This has resulted in higher wages and greater wealth available for home investment."

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